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(*P. Llaveana,* Schiede and Deppe.) They are very much alike in habit, cones and flowers, but differ in the number of leaves; *P. Parryana* has three to five, generally four; *P. cembroides*, three, sometimes two; *P. edulis* two, and *P. monophylla* one or two. Dr. Engelmann suggests, what seems very reasonable, that they are all geographical varieties of one species.

I would refer those interested in the subject to Flora, 1832, Beib. ii., 93; Endlicher, Synopsis Coniferarum, pp. 192, 193; Gordon, Pinetum, pp. 265-274; Veitch, Manual of the Coniferæ, p. 160; Engelmann, Revision of the Genus *Pinus*, pp. 16-18.

J. S. NEWBERRY.

On the Species of the Genus Anychia, Richard.*

BY N. L. BRITTON.

In the course of my investigation of the flora of New Jersey I have been impressed by the difference in appearance and habitat of the two well known forms of *Anychia*—the one spreading, more or less pubescent, short jointed and small leaved, occurring mainly in open places, the other slender, erect, smooth, larger leaved and longer jointed, preferring dry woodlands, and have now reached the conclusion, after a critical examination of many specimens both in the field and the herbarium, that they are best regarded as distinct species. Under the generic name *Queria* they were early separated by Nuttall, (Genera, 158, 159,) who knew the pubescent, short jointed spreading form as *Q. Canadensis*, and the slender, smooth, erect one as *Q. capillacea*; I have examined a specimen of the latter named by himself. DeCandolle (Prodromus, iii., 369,) referring the plants to Michaux's genus *Anychia*, retained the two species as *A. dichotoma*, Michx., and *A. capillacea,* DC., though expressing some doubt as to their distinctness, and was in this followed by Beck (Bot., 131); this was again maintained by Mr. J. H. Redfield (Bull. Torr. Club, vi., 61, 62), and Bentham and Hooker in Genera Plantarum, iii., 17, regard the genus as consisting of two North American species. By all other authors, so far as I have been able to learn, the two have been considered as conspecific, or, regarding the spreading short jointed form as the type of a species, the slender erect one has been made a variety, following Torrey in Flora North. U.S., 273. Linnaeus' *Queria Canadensis* appears from his description to have been the slender form. My experience with the plants has been just that of Mr. Redfield as related by him in the paper above cited, except as to the length of the calyx lobes, which I find to be variable in both species. That the difference between the two is not caused by habitat alone—though it may well have originated from some such cause—is indicated by the occurrence of *A. capillacea* in open fields formerly covered by forest but from which the trees have been removed many years. We should expect to find the plants assuming the spreading, pubescent form under these conditions if habitat was the sole agent in the variation, but I am well satisfied that this does not take place at the present time. I have also noticed *A. capillacea* growing as a weed in gardens.

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* Read before the Botanical Club of the A. A. A. S., Buffalo Meeting, August, 1886.

As to the distribution of the species, *A. capillacea* is certainly most abundant northward, extending to southern New Jersey and Pennsylvania and probably much farther southward, and westward to Missouri; *A. dichotoma* appears to be of more southern distribution, but is found in New York and New England.

A partial bibliography, as I understand it, is as follows:— **A. dichotoma,** Michx., Flor. Bor. Amer., i., 113; Pursh, Flor. Amer. Sept., i., 176; Rœm. & Schultes, Syst. Veg., v., 525; Torrey, Flora North. & Mid. U. S., 273; Flora N. Y., i., 105; DeCandolle, Prodr., iii., 369; Beck, Bot., 131; Torr. &. Gray, Flora N.A., i., 172; Darlington, Flora. Cestr., 162; Gray, Man., Ed. 1848, 65; Ed. 1867, 96; Wood, Class Book, Ed. 1855, 185; Chapm., Flora South. U. S., 46; Young, Flora Texas, 174; Redfield, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, vi., 61, 62; Schrenk, l. c., 297; Kellerman, Plant Anal., 165.

A. Canadensis, Ell., Sketch, i., 307; Hook., Flor. Bor. Amer., i., 226; Darby, Bot. South. U. S., 243.

Queria Canadensis, Nutt., Gen., 158; Barton, Comp. Flora Phil., i., 74; Eaton, Man., 2nd Ed., 394; 6th Ed., 295.

Paronychia Canadensis, Wood. Bot. &. Flor., 58; (this description would include both species; his var. *pumila* is probably but a form of *A. dichotoma*).

A. fastigiata, conferta, polygonoides and *lateralis*, Raf., in Torrey Herbarium.

A. capillacea, DC., Prodr., iii., 369; Beck, Bot., 131; Redfield, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, vi., 61.

A. dichotoma, var. *capillacea,* Torrey, Flora North. & Mid. U. S., 273; Gray, Gen., ii, 19, 20, plate 104; Wood, Class Book, Ed. 1855, 185.

A. Canadensis, var. *capillacea,* Eaton, Man., 6th Ed., 295.

A. dichotoma, var. *β*. Torr. & Gray, Flora N.A., i., 172.

A. filiformis, Raf., in Torrey Herbarium.

Queria Canadensis, L., Sp. Plant., 1st Ed., 90; 3rd Ed., 132; Orteg., Dec., t. 15, f. 2(?); Gærtner, Fruct. & Sem., ii., 217, t. 128; Muhl., Cat., 15; Bigelow, Flora Bost., 99.

Q. capillacea, Nutt., Gen., 159; Barton, Comp. Flora Phila., i., 74.

Q. Canadensis, var. *capillaris,* Provancher, Flor. Can., i., 85.

Notes on Some Introduced Plants, Chiefly in Summit Co., Ohio.*

BY PROF. E. W. CLAYPOLE.

The overrunning of the Western world by the flora of the Eastern is a fact of such great interest to the philosophical botanist that every step in the march deserves notice. As we look back we are often unable to determine where a foreign plant first entered a given district for want of accurate notes of its earliest appearance. Hence I have thought it worth while to place the following notes on record.

The following plants have been known for many years in adjoining counties and in some part of Summit, but they have recently increased far beyond their previous amount, and threaten to become mischievous :—the English Buttercup, *Ranunculus acris* and the Narrow leaved Plantain, *Plantago lanceolata.*

The following are in the same condition of distribution, but are beneficial rather than mischievous :—Orchard Grass, *Dactylis glomerata,* Tall Fescue, *Festuca elatior.*

Those given in this list are already common in some of the

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* Read before the Botanical Club of the A. A. A. S. at the Buffalo Meeting, August, 1886.